

## CRANKCASE BREATHER SYSTEM (U.S. MODELS)

### Inspection/Cleaning

1. Make sure the hose clamps are tight (**Figure 3**). Check all hoses for deterioration and replace as necessary.
2. Remove the clamp and drain tube (**Figure 4**) from the base of the air filter air case and drain out all residue.
3. This cleaning procedure should be done more frequently if a considerable amount of riding is done at full throttle or in the rain.
4. Install the drain tube and clamp.

## BATTERY

All models are equipped with a sealed battery. There is no routine upkeep on the sealed battery other than to keep the terminals free of corrosion and keep the terminal screws securing the leads to the battery tight.

The electrolyte level cannot be corrected on a sealed battery as the battery top is not removable.

### NOTE

**Recycle your old battery.** When you replace the old battery, be sure to turn in the old battery at that time. The lead plates and the plastic case can be recycled. Most motorcycle dealers will accept your old battery in trade when you purchase a new one, but if they will not, many automotive supply stores certainly will. **Never** place an old battery in your household trash since it is illegal, in most states, to place any acid or lead (heavy metal) contents in landfills. There is also the danger of the battery being crushed in the trash truck and spraying acid on the truck operator.

### Removal/Installation

1. Remove the seat.
2. Remove the bolts (A, **Figure 5**) securing the battery cover and remove the cover (B, **Figure 5**).
3. Remove the bolts (A, **Figure 6**) securing the battery holder and remove the holder (B, **Figure 6**).

4. First disconnect the battery negative (-) (A, **Figure 7**) and then the positive (+) (B, **Figure 7**) leads from the battery.
5. Pull the battery (**Figure 8**) up and out of its tray.
6. Install by reversing these removal steps while noting the following:
  - a. Position the battery in the case with the negative (-) terminal on the right-hand side.
  - b. Coat the battery terminals with a thin layer of dielectric grease to retard corrosion and decomposition of the terminals.
  - c. Attach the positive(+) cable first then the negative (-) cable.

### Inspection

For a preliminary test, connect a digital voltmeter across the battery negative and positive terminals and measure the battery voltage. A fully charged battery should read between 13.0-13.2 volts. If the voltage is 12.3 or less the battery is under charged.

Clean the battery terminals (**Figure 9**) and surrounding case and reinstall the battery as described in this chapter. Coat the battery terminals with a thin layer of dielectric grease to retard corrosion and decomposition of the terminals.

### Charging

The battery is a sealed type and if recharging is required, a special type of battery charger must be used. Honda recommends using the Christie Battery Charger which has a built in battery tester along with a timer. It is recommended that the battery be recharged by a Honda dealer to avoid damage to a good battery that only requires recharging. The following procedure is included if you choose to recharge your battery.

#### CAUTION

*Never connect a battery charger to the battery with the leads still connected. Always disconnect the leads from the battery. During the charging procedure the charger may damage the diodes within the voltage regulator/rectifier if the battery leads were left connected.*

1. Remove the battery as outlined under *Removal/Installation*.

2. Connect the positive (+) charger lead to the positive (+) battery terminal and the negative (-) charger lead to the negative (-) battery terminal.

#### CAUTION

*Do not exceed the recommended charging amperage rate or charging time on the battery charging time label attached to the battery (**Figure 10**).*

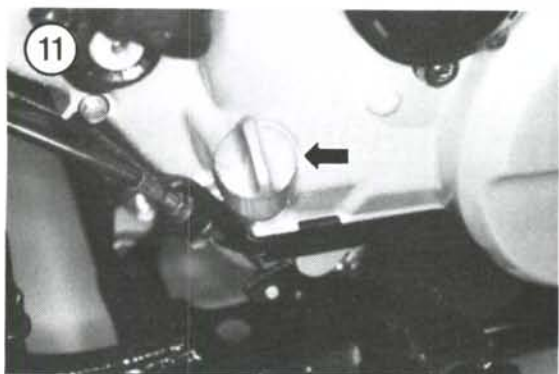
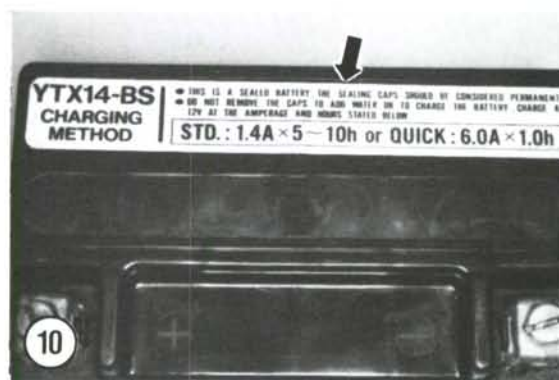
3. Set the charger to 12 volts. If the output of the charger is variable, it is best to select a low setting.





Use the following suggested charging amperage and length of charge time:

- a. Standard charge: 1.4 amps at 5 to 10 hours.
  - b. Quick charge: 6.0 amps at 1 hour.
4. Turn the charger ON.
  5. After the battery has been charged for the specified amount of time, turn the charger off and disconnect the charger leads.
  6. Connect a voltmeter across the battery negative and positive terminals and measure the battery voltage. A fully charged battery should read 13.0-13.2 volts. If the voltage is 12.3 or less, the battery is undercharged.
  7. If the battery remains stable for 1 hour at the specified voltage, the battery is considered charged.
  8. Clean the battery terminals and surrounding case. Coat the terminals with a thin layer of dielectric grease to retard corrosion and decomposition of the battery.
  9. Reinstall the battery as outlined under *Removal/Installation*.



### Battery Electrical Cable Connectors

To ensure good electrical contact between the battery and the electrical cables, the cables must be clean and free of corrosion.

1. If the electrical cable terminals are badly corroded, disconnect them from the vehicle's electrical system.
2. Thoroughly clean each connector with a wire brush and then with a baking soda solution. Wipe dry with a clean cloth.
3. After cleaning, apply a thin layer of dielectric grease to the battery terminals before reattaching the cables.
4. If disconnected, connect the electrical cables to the vehicle's electrical system.
5. After connecting the electrical cables, apply a light coating of dielectric grease to the electrical terminals of the battery to retard corrosion and decomposition of the terminals.

### New Battery Installation

Always replace the sealed battery with another sealed-type battery. The charging system is designed to have this type of battery in the system.

When replacing the old battery with a new one, be sure to have it fully charged before installing it in the vehicle. Failure to do so will permanently damage the new battery.

## PERIODIC LUBRICATION

### Engine Oil Level Check

Engine oil level is checked with the dipstick/oil fill cap (Figure 11), located on the rear right-hand side of the engine.

1. Start the engine and let it warm up approximately 2-3 minutes.
2. Place the vehicle on level ground and apply the parking brake.
3. Shut off the engine and let the oil settle.
4. Unscrew the dipstick/oil fill cap (Figure 11) and wipe it clean. Reinsert it onto the threads in the hole; do not screw it in. Remove it and check the oil level. The vehicle must be level for a correct reading.
5. The level should be between the 2 lines and not above the upper one (Figure 12). If necessary, add

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